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A. GORDON, }

ON MANURES.

In our estimation, the importance of manure is such that we again allude to the subject, and would most particularly impress upon the mind of every cultivator, that manure is the grand moving power in the production of an abundant return, and according to its richness, its being in a proper state when applied, and the quantity given, the success of the agriculturist will in a great measure depend. This is a subject which, at this season, ought never to be lost sight of; for now the farmer can with propriety spare a portion of his time in collecting and properly preparing the manures that could not conveniently be done at seasons when operations must be performed which would admit of no delay.

The proper places for preserving and fermenting manures, and the proper state for applying it to the soil, are circumstances which deserve the attention of every farmer, and on the practices in general pursued, there is very considerable room for improvement, for on the state in which it is when incorporated with the soil much of the benefit derived from it will depend. It is not our intention at present to enter into the superior qualities of any particular species of manure, as the great mass of manures collected by the farmer is a mixture of animal and vegetable matters, generally consisting of the excrementitious matter of horses, cattle, swine and poultry, mixed with straw and other sorts of litter But the properties of the various sorts of manures applied to the soil, should be studied by every cultivator; for as different manures contain different proportions of the elements necessary to vegetation, so they require a different treatment to enable them to produce their full effects in culture: for instance, all green succulent plants which contain saccharine or mucilaginous matter, and consequently very readily ferment, should be applied immediately after their death, which will prevent their too rapidly fermenting by compression and exclusion of air; while on the other hand, manures obtained from the farm or stable yards, require at least a slight incipient fermentation previous to its application, for putrefaction is evidently the means of rendering these substances available to plants; but if too much decomposition has taken place, although it may be attended with more immediate benefit, still the loss sustained by the manure, if the decomposition has been allowed to proceed until the matter has become a saponaceous mass, must be very great; much must have been lost in the state of gases, and all that is left are a few earthy, saline, and carbonaceous particles of comparatively little value—the fibrous texture of the vegetable matter is entirely broken down—the manure has become perfectly cold, and all the carbonic acid and ammonia are disengaged, which, had they been applied and retained by the moisture of the soil, would have afforded a very great degree of nourishment to the crops, and been particularly useful and advantageous during the germination of the seed and the first stages of the growth of the plants. The manner of preserving dung, therefore,—the proper situation in which it ought to be kept, and the proper stage of decomposition at which it ought to be applied to the soil, are circumstances of the utmost importance.

As respects a proper place for keeping manures, there is a considerable difference of opinion among farmers. Some prefer keeping it under cover, some close to walls, on the north side, while others in an open yard, or take it direct to the field on which it is ultimately to be appled, and there laid up in one mass, and turned over once or twice to accelerate its fermentation. Our respected correspondent, Judge Buel, has, in a former number of the "Genesee Farmer," given a description of a shed for manure, recently erected by Dr. Hosack on his farm at Hyde Park, Dutchess co., and which the Judge speaks of in terms of admiration. A few weeks ago we paid a visit to Hyde Park, and examined the shed. It has a very neat appearance, but on making some enquiries of the gentleman who superintends the Doctor's farm respecting its advantages and disadvantages, he decidedly condemned it, as being by no means calculated for properly keeping manures. Moisture being a principal agent in all processes of decomposition, renders a certain quantity of rain, &c., as necessary as air for accomplishing the proper degree of fermentation.

When it is intended, therefore, to form a proper and efficient dung-yard, or dung-yard and pit, it should, according to Loudon's Agriculture, be placed, in almost every case, in the center of the main yard, with a pavement or cause-way carried round the yard, next to the houses or buildings, of about nine or fifteen feet in width, according to the scale of the whole; the remaining part of the yard should be enclosed with a wall, or may remain quite open. From this space the earth should be excavated so as to form a hollow, deepest at the center; and from the lowest part of this hollow should be conducted a drain to a reservoir for liquid manure. The bottom of this excavation ought to be rendered hard to resist the impression of cart wheels, and make it impervious to moisture to prevent absorption. This, in our opinion, is as eligible a situation for every purpose as probably can be adopted; it will only be necessary to have some drains to carry off the rain water, and prevent a superfluity from mixing with the dung and diluting its drainings, which should invariably be thrown back on the manure heap as it drains off. The proper state in which manure ought to be decomposed when applied to the soil, has long been a matter of dispute. We admit animal matters and dungs highly putrescent are powerfully, but transiently beneficial; from this cause gardeners prefer thoroughly decayed stable manure; but the opinions of our first rate chimists are decidedly at variance with this practice, and the farmer should remember that the properties of manures most essential to the growth of plants are carbonic acid and ammonia, and that the more the manures are decomposed, the greater portion of those gases have escaped, and the enriching qualities of the dung very much exhausted.

Particular attention should be paid to the rapidity of decomposition which takes place in the manure heap, and this must be regulated according to the period when the material may be wanted for use, by turning frequently for accelerating fermentation, and by spreading it about for retarding. As respects the test of its fitness for use, a good criterion is when it has got to that degree of tenderness that the littery parts will easily separate when a dung fork is inserted in the heap, and a fork full taken up.

CANKER IN FRUIT TREES.

Various are the causes said to bring on this desolating disease. Bad or wet soil, or sub-soil; exposure to cold bleak winds, in high situations especially; stricture of the bark; frost in spring, checking the circulation of the sap; external injuries of different kinds; insects lodging in the cracks and under the old bark; the infirmities of decripid old age in those varieties long cultivated; improper stocks or improper grafting. The scientific President of the London Horticultural Society thinks that no topical application will do any good, and that the disease is not of the bark but of the wood; (many others are of a very different opinion.) This may frequently be the case; for on removing cankered branches, the very heart may often be found infected and discolored, and the wood, under all the three different barks, rotten and diseased. From actual obseravation, we have no doubt it proceeds from most of all the above causes, and every precaution ought to be taken to avoid them.

ON THE STUDY OF BOTANY.

It was recommended in the Genesee Farmer of the 18th of last month, that every young farmer should dedicate a portion of his time during the coming winter to the study of botany and the natural affinities of plants. This is a subject so closely connected with agricultural avocations, that it cannot be too much recommended, nor any means neglected which may in any manner tend to create a taste for this delightful study. We therefore have great pleasure in being able to recommend a most excellent publication by JOHN LINDLEY, Esq., Professor of Botany in the University of London, and which has been reprinted in New-York by the Messrs. Carvills of that city, and is considerably enhanced in its value to the London edition of the work, from an appendix by DR. TORREY, in which he has added a catalogue of North American genera of plants; and has also prefixed to the principal work a very valuable treatise by Professor LINDLEY, but published in England in a separate form. It is entitled "*An Outline of the First Principles of Botany*," and will be highly useful to the botanical student, who wishes to obtain an accurate knowledge of the elements of botany, and the nature of the evidence upon which it is founded.

The work of Professor LINDLEY is just such a publication as has long been wanted, and, as DR.

TORREY in his advertisement observes, "he could not have done a more acceptable service to the friends and cultivators of botanical science in the United States, than by preparing an American edition for the press forthwith." We sincerely hope to see it in the hands of every botanist, conscious it will tend more to the advancement of that science and the establishing the natural classification, than any other work in the English language. Professor LINDLEY has enriched it throughout with original views and remarks of the very first moment to the interests of botany. He has dispelled the clouds which had hitherto made the natural system perfectly inaccessible to English readers, from the circumstance of all works on the subject being printed in Latin, or in some of the languages of the continent. It is with pleasure and satisfaction that we have perused the work which supplies us with the essence of many foreign works in one volume, and this volume in English. †

VINES.

A subscriber asks whether "cuttings taken from such foreign vines as have been longest in the country are affected with the mildew?" We answer that in all cases where foreign vines are planted in open ground, after four or five years they will be troubled with the mildew. From the manner of the inquiry, we infer that our subscriber wishes to know whether European vines may not become so acclimated as to continue healthy and productive with us. The mildew on European vines in this country, is no more a disease than that which happens to our forests when they are felled by our sturdy yeomanry, or to our clover when it is turned under by the plough.—The injury done to vines by the mildew is mechanical. Mildew is a plant as much as the vine, which propagates itself upon it; the roots penetrate the bark, and not only draw their nourishment from the vine, but they prevent the regular circulation of the juices of the vine. So long as European vines can be kept free from this parasitic plant, they flourish as well in our soil and climate as they do in the most part of France. Our native American vines are not so liable to be injured by the mildew in consequence of the hardness of the bark and wood, which will not admit the roots of the mildew to penetrate, and it is owing to this very hardness that cuttings from American varieties do not strike root as freely as those from European varieties. We know of no anti dote against the mildew, but would recommend washing the stem of the vine several times each year with lime water, which will destroy the mildew then upon such parts as can be washed without injury to the vine, but young branches would be injured by its application to them.—The cooler the climate in which grapes are cultivated, the less they are subject to the mildew; and in our country, the northern are more favorable than the southern states for their cultivation.

SILK.—We see it stated in the papers, that in the town of Mansfield, in Connecticut, the past season, four or five tons of raw silk were grown worth 35,000 dollars. If this were manufactured in sewing silk, as a great part of it would be by the inhabitants of the town, it would be worth 60,000 dollars. Four or five towns in the neighborhood of Mansfield have each produced about as much as that town

EDUCATION.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

The following judicious remarks on the qualifications of teachers, are peculiarly appropriate at this season, when our School Committees are about to employ teachers for the winter. It is a lamentable fact, that the majority of persons employed as masters in our common schools possess but few of those qualifications necessary to enable them to do justice to the charge committed to their care. The annexed extract is made from a work recently published, entitled "*The Teacher's Guide, or Essays on School Keeping:*"

"The results of observation and experience in this, the noblest, and, in proportion to its value, the least studied of all the arts—the art of teaching, ought to be digested in a philosophical form, and presented as a regular course of instruction to the future teachers of our youth, in order that their attention may be imperatively drawn to the exercise of a calling, which, hitherto has unaccountably been thought to require no preparation: and that they may start at the commencement of their labors, from the vantage ground of knowing what has been done, and is most approved of, in the principles and practice of their profession."

"A very cursory examination of the Schools of our country may satisfy an observer that, in general, the qualifications of the teacher are not sufficiently regarded by his employers. In many portions of our country the people seem to have acted on the pernicious, but too prevalent opinion, that "any person will do for a school master." Accordingly we find the profession crowded with those who are incompetent to the office. Persons who never speak their native tongue grammatically, are employed as masters of grammer schools: and others of inferior moral and intellectual characters, are entrusted with the moral and intellectual developement of youthful minds.

The qualifications which has too often been admitted as a passport to the office of a teacher, is want of success in other vocations. People seldom stop to inquire whether this may not imply a want of capacity for distinction and usefulness in any profession.—Parents should remember that any deficiency in the teacher, whether admitted through an ill-judged economy, or a want of reflection, will be a most serious detriment to the children entrusted to his care. It will not only occasion a loss of the money paid for tuition, but a waste of time and of opportunity for the early developement and right direction of the faculties, which can never be wholly repaired. In this view of the subject, it would appear, that if a competent and faithful teacher is one of the most useful, an incapable and vicious teacher is one of the most useless and pernicious members of society.

"A teacher should be required to fit himself thoroughly for his profession. Want of success in other occupations, should not be admitted as a qualification for this. "If" says a late writer on education, "we think it an advantage in general, (and for obvious reasons it is so) that a youth should make early choice of a profession, why should that of a teacher, so influential on individual and national character, be erroneously resorted to, either as a temporary expedition to another, or as a last resource by the broken down and disappointed in every profession? And while there is a prize to run for in all the race courses of human life, why should it be necessary to make up a purse, at the expense of the rising generation for the beaten horses in them all!

It is unimportant to attempt a detail of all the necessary qualifications of a teacher. Some of the most essential are obvious to every person who has given the least attention to the matter. Good sense, correct morals, general knowledge of character, kind feelings, and a fondness for literary and scientific pursuits, might be severally enlarged upon, and their importance to the teacher's success demonstrated. But while all these are of acknowledged necessity to constitute a good teacher, they may all be possessed without fully qualifying one for the office. One needful and peculiar qualification must be superadded to all these.—The person who would become a useful and successful teacher, must be APT TO TEACH.

There is a certain tact, possessed by some favored individuals, which seems to open the readiest avenues to the infant or youthful mind. It implies an acquaintance with the habits of thougnt and feeling of children, and a power of descending to their imperfect conceptions, and of using their scanty vocabulary. It implies a command of the images and illustrations most familliar to their minds, and a due consideration for their timid feelings and imperfect apprehensions. It implies patience and faithfulness in no ordinary degree. This power—this tact—is by no means common; it may be improved by observation and experience—but like the divine gift of poetry, it is derived from nature rather than education.—Learning alone can never bestow it.

IMPORTANT TO TANNERS.—The Frederick, Maryland, Times notices the operation of the Steam Lever-beam Mills, invented and built by Messrs. Wells & Gibbons, of Baltimore, which had been lately erected in the Tanneries of Mr. V. Birely and Mr. G. Bantz, of Frederick. The saving of labor and time, which results from the use of this invention, is stated to be very considerable. With a force equal to two full hands, or one man to attend the boiler and two boys to feed the hopper, they can grind, as ascertained by experiment, at the rate of a cord of bark in seventy minutes. It is added that one hogshead of water is sufficient to supply the boiler during the day. If the results of this invention are not over-estimated it is certainly one of much importance to Tanners.

ON THE FLOWERING OF VINES.

It is often observed that healthy and vigorous growing vines, even in favorable seasons, never produce any, or but very little fruit. This is sometimes occasioned by the plants producing only male flowers, and in these cases the anthers are sessile, or if the filaments are present the anthers are wanting. A second cause of this failure is when only female organs are developed, which, however, are sometimes impregnated by insects with the pollen of other vines, and therefore produce berries only very sparingly. A third, and very prevalent cause, is, when the calyx opens on the top and forms a basin, which retains water about the organs of impregnation, and thereby hinders them from performing their respective functions; all such plants should be either destroyed entirely, or grafted from a free bearing vine that flowers perfectly.—*Gardener's Magazine.* †

"UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY."

We are indebted to an unknown friend for a number of the "Union Times," printed at New Berlin, (Pa.) containing the proceedings of the Cattle Show of the Union Agricultural Society, which was held at Lewisburg, Oct. 30, 1832, and the address delivered on the occasion by JAMES MERRILL, Esq. The Society embraces the counties of Northumberland, Columbia, Union and Lycoming. The display of domestic manufactures, of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. was large and fine. Premiums, amounting to over $150 were awarded. Charles Gale, Esq. was chosen President; Wm. Hays, V. President; Wm. A. Petrikin, Sec'y; Col. J. Paxton, Assistant Sec'y; and Wm. Tweed, Treasurer. The next exhibition is to be held at Danville, Columbia county, on the last Tuesday in October, 1833. We regret that we have not room for the whole of the excellent address of Mr. Merrill. We make the following extracts:

BENEFITS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The first great question in farming is this:—How shall we obtain the greatest returns for capital and labor! This secret can be completely unfolded only by repeated trials. But trials in one country will not always show the truth in another. This is the true secret of the Philosopher's stone; but we must take notice that the process is very different. Very good gold may be found in one country by a way, which in another will only uncover slate stones. It is for this reason that we cannot fully profit by the experience of European agriculturists; or even of those of our own country a little to the north or to the south of us. The question then arises, how far can we profit by their experience? How many of their practices dare we imitate? How many of their unsuccessful experiments may be useful here; and with what variations in the details? If one man must try all these experiments, he will probably not live to know and profit by the results of one half of them. The benefit of his actual improvements will be confined to his immediate neighborhood. Here is one very important point, in which societies like ours are useful. One has tried one thing, and another has tried another thing, till at last they are all tried. The success or failure, the profit or loss, together with a detail of the proceedings, becomes known by our meetings, or by our publications. In all other things, union produces strength. Why should it fail here? There is no reason to suppose it will fail here. It does not. The universal experience of all countries proves that Agricultural Societies have raised the standard of farming; and let me be excused for saying, have expanded and liberalized, and in every way improved the minds of the farmer. Consider, also, that agriculture is *the* great interest of the country; that whatever importance may be attached to other pursuits, agriculture supports all and pays all.—How important then that its modes of operation be the best. Let it further be borne in mind, that a society may promote many improvements, at a trifling expense to the members, which would be beyond the means of an individual. But how can the usefulness of our society be increased? I answer, in the first place by obtaining more members—by giving our managers the command of greater funds, and enabling them, by offering more and larger premiums, to excite a greater emulation among us. Premiums are in an especial manner necessary. A man may not be able to do a thing the first time without loss, which ever after he and all others may do with a profit. Our government, by its Patent law, has provided for the remuneration of the labors of ingenious men, by the exclusive use of their inventions. We ask them to communicate their discoveries to the public, and take from us such a reward for their labors as we can afford to give them. But some may say, we have the best land and the best mode of farming now; the rest may copy after us. Indeed! I should be sorry to shake any man's good oponion of himself too rudely; but I would just say to such, if such there be, that the best cultivated acre in Buffalo Valley, would in Holland be thought slovenly and unprofitable farming. I freely admit that there are good farmers in Buffalo Valley; but the one half of what was a plantation fifteen years ago, yields more profit now than the whole did then. The time is approaching when the half of this division of a plantation will be a farm. It must then be better cultivated than it is now. It is a mistake to think that any part of our country is cultivated in the best possible manner.

BOOK FARMING.

But will any one say this book farming is all nonsense? It answers no good purpose? How is a true thing the worse for being printed? and how much easier it is to detect a printed lie, than one than goes from mouth to mouth, with *instant* variations. You have the facts put down so that they cannot be altered. And if it depends upon one man telling his neighbor, and he another, the fourth man's story bears scarcely any resemblance to the first. It might, indeed, come back to the first man as a piece of great news. Carpenters, mill-wrights, and workers in metals, all study their books. Cloth dressers, dyers and distillers have their books. A farmer will hunt up an old newspaper to find somebody's new way of curing hams; but if he is asked to read in a book a way of increasing his crops, his answer is, pshaw! don't I know all about it?

EXHAUSTING LAND.

I would submit, whether, as a general practice, we do not farm too much land, and whether the excess is not the greater the poorer the land is. I repeat, that the returns for labor and capital, the profit, is what we all seek. Is it not true, that much land is farmed without profit, and much more without the profit it ought to bring? In talking about profit, every body understands that the investment ought to be preserved safe. If a man gets the interest on his money for awhile, and loses the principal, he does not talk of profit.—Should a man get ten per cent. a year for ten years, and then get no more, principal or interest, would he talk of profit? So I think no farmer, whatever his apparent income may be, ought to talk of profit, while he suffers his land to become worse. This ought not to be called farming. It is robbery of those who come after us. There is an old story of a man who had a goose that would lay golden eggs. She did not lay them fast enough to supply his wishes, and he killed the goose. He got one egg, and the supply ceased. It is so with those improvident farmers, who push their land to hard. This principle is therefore at the bottom of all good farming, to wit, we must on no account, suffer our land to grow worse—If this principle is steadily adhered to, it will grow better. It is almost impossible so to adjust our labor as that our land shall not grow better or worse. What we take off must bear a proportion to what we put on the land. Does any one doubt the truth of all this? Is it sufficiently considered in our country? On the contrary, is there not a very large proportion of farms in our district which become annually more and more exhausted? Does this deserve to be called by the name of farming? Is this the course we should expect the owners of land to pursue? On the contrary, is it not the very course that squatters, those who sit down to skin other people's land, would be expected to pursue? Is it not true, that every man, who takes the strength out of land in a few crops, really does kill the goose that lays the golden eggs? Can any thing be more improvident? While a country is new, this may not be so much thought of; but our country is no longer new, and this principle presses itself upon our attention as one of first rate importance. But why do men practice on the contrary principle? Partly from imitating bad examples, and partly from a habit of making most of to-day, and letting to-morrow take care of itself. It is one of the benefits we expect to derive from our society, that its members will set better examples, and make all ashamed to follow such old and injurious practices.

RECIPROCAL INTEREST OF THE FARMER AND MECHANIC.

There are many things which a farmer ough to raise, in order to prevent his land from growing worse, which will not bear to be carried to a foreign market. The whole attention of the farmer is turned to such things as he can sell. It is, therefore, the interest of the farmers that there should be a great many people around them who are not farmers, and who will buy and consume those things for which there is no foreign demand. The home market, besides taking many things the foreigner does not want, is also more steady than any foreign market. It is then very important to have the consumers among us; and it is for this reason we ask mechanics and manufacturers to join us and show what they can do. Farmers already can buy from their neighbors, and pay in truck, many articles for which formerly they must have sent to cities, and perhaps to foreign countries. Many here recollect when a man was not thought to be genteelly dressed without an imported hat on his head, and then it was said the imported hat was cheaper according to its quality. Perhaps it might then have been so in money, (though not now,) but we should consider how many hats were paid for with potatoes and cabbages. Never one. The principle then is plain. The land will never be cultivated in the best manner till it shall be the interest of the farmer to raise all those things which help to keep his land from growing worse. The farmer can never be encouraged to do this so long as his products must seek a distant market, for many of these articles will not bear the expense of transportation. It is said that the improved farming of England was encouraged by the introduction of the culture of turnips from the continent more than by any other one thing. The manufacturers bought the wool and the meat of the animals that were fed on the turnips. This is one of the hundred ways in which this thing works in a circle. The greater the variety of employments, the cheaper each sells his products, and yet the more profit each enjoys.

SILK.

We learn from the address that the Society have offered a premium of $100, to encourage the culture of the Mulberry.

NEWSPAPERS.

But the number of experiments would not need to be so numerous, if our farmers read agricultural newspapers and other publications on the subject more generally; or what would be better, if they would require our own newspapers to give more of that information, and less of violent party politics. Our printers would do it if it was known to be more pleasing to the taste of our farmers. Where is the man who in cool blood would not rather have his children read papers that give valuable practical information, than those libellous personal denunciations which every election is so sure to produce? It is, in fact, worth while to consider, whether the times do not require temperance in newspapers as well as in some other inflammable and inflammatory articles. On this, as on other subjects, the united opinion and action of our agricultural societies might do much.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I have only to say to you, gentlemen of the society, persevere. Our cause is a good one, and while it promises many benefits, it does not threaten one evil to our country. Let every one try to improve. In the moral world, noboby is so great a villain that he does not think somebody worse. So in agriculture—no farmer is so slovenly and improvident that he cannot point out others, in his opinion at least, worse than he. This is not the kind of comparison we ought to draw. He that would go high, must look higher. Let every one see wherein his neighbor excels him, and try to overtake him; and not rest contented when he has found a lazier man than himself in the neighborhood. Let us never forget, that after all our strivings, there is one that giveth the rain and the sunshine—the seed time and the harvest; and that we are bound to ask him and to thank him for all his blessings.

For the Genesee Farmer.

ORNITHOLOGY.

An obliging friend has placed in my hands for perusal, *Nuttall's Manual of Ornithology of the United States and of Canada.* It is a large duodecimo volume of 687 pages, containing 52 small wood engravings, most of which are in a superior style; and will convey almost as correct an idea of the birds as colored engravings. Of this kind are those of the meadow lark, the partridge or quail, the wrens, and the flicker or high hole. Some are improvements on *Wilson's:* for example, the cedar* bird; but *Wilson's*† drawing of the Blue Bird is injudiciously copied. I use this language because an attitude more common ought to have been chosen, for I have never been so fortunate as to observe it in the one presented.

This volume is confined to *Land Birds.* In the first Order, comprising *Birds of Prey,* we have 5 vultures, 24 hawks and eagles, and 12 owls. In the second Order, including *Omnivorous Birds,* we have 23 species: crows, jays, starlings, &c. Third Order, *Insectivorous Birds,* contains 86 species: flycatchers, thrushes, robins, warblers, &c. Fourth Order, *Granivorous Birds,* contains 42 species: sparrows, buntings, gros beaks, &c. Fifth Order, Zygodactyli (*Birds with the toes disposed in opposite pairs:*) woodpeckers, cuckoos, and the paroquet amounting to 15 species. Order sixth, *slender billed birds,* includes 5 species: nuthatches, the brown creeper, and the humming bird. Order seven, Halcyons, contains only 1 species, the common king-fisher. Order eight consists of the swallow tribe: 6 swallows and 3 species of night hawk. Order nine is the Pigeon family, including 6 species. Order ten, *Gallinaceous Birds:* the turkey, the quail or partridge, and the grous, amounting to 11 species. In all 239 species. *Wilson* (and *Ord*) described 194 Land Birds.

A great defect in *Wilson's*† Ornithology is the absence of both generic and specific characters. These are judiciously given in the work before us, together with introductory remarks on the Order and Genera which cannot but prove interesting to common readers, and instructive to the student in this department.

Although this work appears in the garb of science, and will add by its extensive views and lucid arrangement to the well-earned fame of its celebrated author,—yet most of it is perfectly suited to the capacities of children of a larger growth; and I recommend it as a book that ought to be put into the hands of all who wish to become acquainted with our birds. Its price (about $3 75) will scarcely exclude it from any who want to learn.

Professor *Nuttall* has taken great pains to give the notes of birds which Wilson had attempted in a few instances; and with some of the written language of those creatures, we have been much amused. The liquid notes of the red-winged black bird are well marked by "*kong-quĕrreē*‡ and *bob ă le, o-bob ă leē.*" Speaking of the great horned owl: "The solitary travellers in these wilds [supposing him to come round their camp for the offal] interpret his address into '*Who cooks for you all?* and with a strong gutural pronunciation of the final syllable —— the resemblance of sound is well hit."

The rice bunting may be called a gabbler, and a translation of his chatter is humorously given on the authority of the boys in that part of New England, as follows: "*Bob-o-link, Bob-o-link, Tom Denny, Tom Denny.—Come pay me the two-and-sixpence you've owed me more than a year and a half ago! 'tshĕ, 'tshĕ, 'tsh, 'tsh, 'tshĕ*" modestly diving at the same instant down into the grass as if to avoid altercation. However puerile this odd phrase may appear," continues Professor N., "it is quite amusing to find how near it approaches to the time and expression of the notes, when pronounced in a hurried manner. It would be unwise in the naturalist to hold in contempt any thing, however trifling, which may tend to elucidate the simple truth of Nature. I therefore give the thing as I find it" ——— for which we thank him; and encouraged by his remark I will also record some notes of the robin as given in by a facetious friend of ours: "*Two legs to a skillet, three legs to a skillet;*"—but I have some doubt notwithstanding, if such undignified interpretations comport with the gravity of Nature.

Our author has given the most favorable account of the cedar bird that I have seen: "They reappear in the Northern and Eastern States about the beginning of April;" and "to repay the gardener for the tythe of his crop, their natural due, they fail not to assist in ridding his trees of more deadly enemies which infest them; and the smal caterpillars, beetles, and various insects now constitute their only food; and for hours at a time they may be seen feeding on the all-devouring canker worms which infest our apple trees and elms." Professor N. closes his panegyric by calling it "a friendly, useful and innocent visitor."

As we have arrived at a very different conclusion, I may be allowed respectfully to state my objections. If by the term *their natural due,* Professor N. means what they *earn* by destroying insects, or the *value* of their services to the cultivator, I shall be satisfied; but if he means that those birds from being natives of the country derive a natural right to live by plundering its productions, I must beg leave to dissent; for I would no sooner employ that term in reference to them, than I would in reference to the rats. But the argument is too extensive for this paper.

In this favored land we have no canker worms for them to destroy; and I have no testimony to furnish of their usefulness. We have never seen them eat either caterpillars or beetles. With us they are rarely seen before the strawberries or cherries ripen; and they appear too intent on this food to turn any of their attention to insects. It has been stated in the Genesee Farmer that several of these birds were examined last summer, and not a single insect was found in their crops. If they would spread over our country in spring, however, as they do in New England, when no other food but larvæ could be found, they might also prove useful in this district, though it is doubtful if they could then pay for what they afterwards plunder.

I am inclined to think the term *innocent visitor* was used inadvertently. A gardener who loses *a tythe* of his small fruits by them, must consider it an injury; and therefore in the strict sense of the term, they cannot be innocent. In the Genesee Country where few of our cherry trees are large, these birds if undisturbed, would leave very little fruit of the better kinds for the proprietor—in many cases not even *a tythe.*

I am also disposed to doubt the correctness of the following passage: "To assist the efforts of birds, and sustain them through their long journies, it is often necessary to borrow the aid of the winds; but *that this element may assist, it is proper that it should meet them;* or be in the reverse of its aid to the navigator. This observation is so far verified that to succeed in the chase of birds upon the water, it is necessary to approach them by cutting the wind upon them; consequently by the disposition of their wings they are obliged to come towards the boat, which is at the same time pushed towards them. Our common passenger pigeons, and wild geese, decided migrators, may be observed, when moving in the largest bodies, *flying in a path contrary to the wind.*"

My first objection is founded on observation. Fair northwest winds are probably the *deepest* currents that traverse our atmosphere; and the least disturbed by cross or counter currents; yet in autumn it is on these winds that the wild geese commonly take their flight from our lakes. Again, our early songsters generally appear first in spring with the warm south winds. Others have observed the same thing. *Wilson* says "the blue bird is regularly seen in the winter *after* the continuance of a few days of mild and open weather." Now mild and open weather in winter is not brought by northerly winds, therefore this bird must arrive from the south without them. And Professor N. in another part of his book says, "When the wind proves propitious, our little voyagers wing their unerring way, like prosperous fairies, but when baffled by storms and *contrary gales,* they often suffer want." Introduction, p. 23

Without strict attention to the state of the atmosphere in regard to upper currents, an observer may be greatly deceived in this matter. A flock of geese may take their flight on an upper current, while the surface of the earth is swept by a contrary wind. A striking instance of such currents, was observed during Cook's last voyage on the N. W. coast of America: A strong wind prevailed on the sea, while the smoke from a volcano passed in the opposite direction. That those birds often fly high enough to take advantage of a counter current, will appear from a remark* of Professor N. in the book before us. "An eagle may rise at least to the height of 17,000 feet, for it is there just visible. Flocks of storks and geese may mount still higher, since notwithstanding the space they occupy, they soar almost out of sight; their cry will therefore be heard from an altitude of more than three miles."

His argument drawn from birds on the water is not satisfactory. The velocity of a *pleasant brisk gale* has been estimated from fifteen to twenty miles an hour, of which the velocity of swimming birds may be one fourth, or one fifth; but

* Perhaps copied from *Audubon.*

† These remarks are not designed to lessen the reputation of *Wilson;* none admires his work more than I do—but it has faults.

‡ *Wilson* wrote "*conk-quer ree.*"

* And also from another of his remarks: "During these migrations it has been observed that birds fly ordinarily in the higher regions of the air." Page 25.

birds must keep their heads to the wind if it passes them briskly, or their feathers will be ruffled, a circumstance of which all birds are very impatient. This sufficiently accounts for the course of birds on the water.

When birds migrate, however, their condition is entirely changed: they swim not, but fly; and instead of the wind passing them, they pass it. A body of air (wind) moving north or south, affects the birds that float in it, no more than a perfect calm affects them when they are poised in it, and the whole atmosphere moves eastward with the earth. If they go 60 miles an hour *through* it, there is no difference in the *resistance* whether it be in one direction or another. The same effort is required to pass through the same space. If from a starting point in the wind, they could leave a feather that would float without falling, it would be just sixty miles from them after an hour's flight, whether they flew with the wind or against it, or across it. But their relative position to a house, or point on the earth which should be directly under them at the moment of starting, would be very different. Let us consider what it would be at the end of one hour. If they went with *a high wind*—the feather, having followed them, would be thirty miles from the house, and the birds would be sixty miles from the feather,—in all ninety miles. If they flew against the wind, they would be still sixty miles from the feather; and the house being mid-way between them and the feather, would show that the birds had only advanced thirty miles on their journey. Such loss of labor would be not only entirely unnecessary, but incompatible with my ideas of INSTINCTIVE WISDOM.

Professor N's. argument drawn from the flight of wild pigeons, is not less defective. They move "in the largest bodies" in the *breeding* season; and according to *Wilson* often go sixty or eighty miles in search of food. Regularly every morning, a particular tract is visited for this purpose; and the flock passes on by millions in that direction. When the wind continues regular through the day, if favorable at one time, it must be adverse at another, for the pigeon stays away neither from its food nor its young, on account of the wind; and must therefore sometimes fly with it, and sometimes against it, or across it.

But I turn from such discussions to the work before me, with pleasure. The *Introduction*, consisting of thirty closely printed pages, ought to have been noticed sooner, and will prove a rich treat for the admirers of birds. I intended to extract the account of the Condor,* but the length of my article forbids. I must say however that this is the best work on American Birds within the reach of common readers; and its merits are of a high order. For myself, I intend to buy the first copy that I find for sale,—to keep as a book of reference, so that when a strange bird appears, I may learn something of its disposition and character.

* In one of our principal cities, where *Audubon's* Washington Eagle is exhibited, I am told that it has been labeled, "Condor of South America!"—A boy of ten years with this book before him, who would mistake one of these birds for the other, would not pass for a lad of much promise.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Last spring I sowed some seeds of *Moluccella laevis* which grew plentifully; but very little care was taken in thinning out the plants, so that only a part of them have blossomed. After our late severe frosts, I observed that the green leaves of the latter kind were hanging lifeless on the stalks, while such as had not come into flower, appeared to have suffered no damage.

It will be agreeably to the opinions of physiologists, to say that the vital energy of the former plants had become greatly reduced by their flowering; and were too feeble to resist so low a temperature. Results very similar to this, occur in transplanting certain (hardy) shrubs from milder climates in autumn: We take them up, and it must rarely happen, when removed many miles, that they do not suffer some injury in their exceedingly tender fibrous roots through which they derive nourishment; they are enfeebled like my plants that had flowered, and are subsequently killed to the ground by a winter not severer than those which they may afterwards perfectly resist when their roots shall have taken full possession of the soil. As an instance I would refer to the case of my English Alder, none of which survived above the surface; and yet after it became established, it withstood the last severe winter without the slightest injury.

Now to apply this doctrine: Shelter such newly transplanted shrubs in some manner,—either by bending them down and covering with evergreens, earth, sods, moss or dried leaves;—or if erect, by crowding round them the branches of evergreens, which should be secured by tying. This labor will be necessary in proportion to the damage that has been sustained by their fibrous roots,—as a small shrub of this description, carefully removed from one part of a garden to another part, will need no such protection.

As a general rule, evergreens are more delicate than deciduous shrubs, when both are natives of the same district. This appears to be owing to the sensibility of the leaves. Evergreens, even when transplanted from the adjacent woods to the open ground in autumn, frequently perish; and this may be ascribed to two causes: It is difficult to remove shrubs or small trees from the woods without cutting or breaking many of the roots; and they are commonly removed from a sheltered to an exposed situation. It should therefore be the business of the cultivator to compensate for such deficiencies. D. T.

Greatfield, 11 *mo.* 17, 1832.

For the Genesee Farmer.

CHESS.

MR. EDITOR—In looking over the pages of the Genesee Farmer, I perceive that the subject of wheat turning to chess yet occupies the attention of many of your correspondents, and I most sincerely wish it may, until the fact or falsity of the opinion is established by ample demonstrations beyond a doubt. Few subjects connected with agriculture can be of more importance than this. *Facts*, and not surmises on the subject, are now called for. That chess will not only vegetate, but produce abundantly, I can testify. In the summer of 1826, a few log heaps were set on fire in my meadow, originally very low, wet land. It being a time of extreme drouth, the soil, which was composed principally of vegetable mold, was burned to the depth of from one to two feet. Early in October following, I had two acres of this land ploughed and sowed with two bushels of chess, procured from the screenings of a flouring mill. On the setting in of winter, but a small portion of the seed had appeared to vegetate, and I began to suspect that what some of my neighbors had often said in regard to it was true, viz: "that chess would not grow." However, in the spring it put forth rapidly; and by the 10th of July, it was from four to five feet high. It was mowed soon after, and before the kernel became hard, and produced at least two tons to the acre of hay, not much inferior in quality to our common herdsgrass. But a very slight sprinkling of chess appeared on the land the next season B. H.

Buffalo Nursery, Nov. 20, 1832.

For the Genesee Farmer.

A correspondent remarks of a new seedling plum, with which we are both acquainted: "I have discovered this summer that its fruit is not attacked by the Curculio; and these were the only kind of plums we had, that ripened without some protection. On several other trees which stood near them, the fruit set in abundance; but it all fell prematurely."

There is no doubt that the Curculio has its partialities for particular kinds of fruit, such as the nectarine, which it most unquestionably prefers to the plum; but when its favorite kinds are scarce, it will resort to other kinds, which in a more plentiful season, it would leave entirely untouched. Last year nearly all our peaches were dertroyed in this way; yet the peach is commonly safe from the Curculio. In such seasons, therefore, we could not expect any plum to escape.

But if we could save our plums one year in seven, by making such selections, it would be a valuable consideration,—provided the kinds selected be equal to the others in flavor. There may be such, but my hopes are not high; still, I think it well enough to lay the subject before our horticulturists. A PRACTICAL GARDENER.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Murfreesborough, Rutherford Co., Tennessee, November 9, 1832

MR. EDITOR—Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to make a few remarks concerning the failure of the fruit crops.

The intense coldness of the last winter was so great, that not a single peach tree escaped unhurt. There was scarcely any fruit this summer, excepting strawberries and raspberries; apples, peaches, plums, &c. were scarce; indeed, I believe that there were not any plums or peaches.

The wheat crops were as good as ever were seen in this part of the country. Corn crops are very abundant. Cotton crops are not very good, owing to the adundance of wet weather, which kept it in a growing state until the frost blasted all its good appearances, so much so, that they will not yield 300 lbs. per acre.

Yours, respectfully, A FARMER.

For the Genesee Farmer.

MR. EDITOR—In your Genesee Farmer of the 17th inst. I notice an article copied from the Trenton Emporium, on the subject of debt and credit. I humbly conceive that credit is a good deal like whiskey—if used and not abused it may be a very good thing; when abused they both produce very injurious effects. In early life, I found a friend who lent me $500 on credit;

this I soon turned to a thousand, to two thousand, to three thousand, and have had no cause to regret having run in debt for the original sum. If Mr. Colter had used and not abused his credit, I apprehend he would have had as little cause as myself to lament such errors of his imprudence.

Yours, LEDGER.

Yates Co., Nov. 24, 1832.

For the Genesee Farmer.

BEES.

MR. EDITOR—I noticed in the 41st No. of the second volume of the Genesee Farmer, a communication respecting the bee moth, which I think incorrect. As the raising of bees is of much importance, I think that any information resulting from experience will be acceptable to your readers, and therefore I will give my method of treatment.

Until experience had taught me better, I allowed my hives to be placed upon a board, as was the practice with my neighbors. By this treatment I lost several swarms, and others received much injury; for, unless the hive is nicely fitted to the board, the moth will deposit her eggs under the edge of the hive, and when they hatch, the worms are so very small that they will crawl into the hive during the night time, unperceived by the bees; and after they have located themselves, and spun a few webs over their habitation, they are seldom driven from it by the original proprietors.

For five or six years past, my practice has been to support my hives upon small blocks or nails driven into the bottom of the hive, which shall prevent its coming within half an inch of the bottom board. The result of this practice has been favorable, for I have not had a swarm injured in the least by the moth since I adopted it. I suspect that the hive alluded to by Mr. ANDREWS was one in which the egg of the moth had been deposited previous to its being elevated. It is to be hoped that others who have paid attention to bees will give the results of their different experiments, whether successful or unsuccessful, that the most profitable method may be adopted.

Sweden, Nov. 1832. W.

NOTE.—I am trying some experiments with wheat as regards the quantity to be sown, varying from one to two and a half bushels per acre, intending to give the results to the public through the medium of your paper in due time. W.

From the New-England Farmer.

CULTURE OF THE VINE.

BRINLEY PLACE, Roxbury, Nov. 5, 1832.

DEAR SIR—Please to publish the enclosed very interesting communication from N. LONGWORTH, Esq. of Cincinnati, on the culture of the vine, and the mode of making wine from our native grape. Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN,

Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

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CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1832.

SIR—A press of business has hitherto prevented my acknowledging the honor done me, in electing me an honorary member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. I was at your horticultural fair, in Boston, in Sept. 1831; and contrary to my expectation, I found your specimens of fruits, in variety and size, surpassing those I had seen in New-York and Philadelphia. I little expected to see foreign grapes succeeding with you in open culture; but those I saw in the gardens in the vicinity of Boston, could not be surpassed in any part of the Union. Your success is in part attributable to skilful cultivation, but more to your soil, which is better calculated for the culture of foreign grapes than any I have seen.

To raise the grape in perfection, of domestic origin, requires but little skill. The manufacture of wines is an art that requires many years' practice, since wines, sweet or dry, red or white, may proceed from the same grape. All my German wine dressers are entirely ignorant of the principles of fermentation, and possess not the least skill in the manufacture of wine. I presume they usually sold their wines at the press to intelligent wine coopers. Most persons, who have made wine in the United States, have erred in attempting to imitate foreign wines. American wine can be made equal to some of the most celebrated foreign varieties, but they are, unfortunately, kinds not generally used or admired in the United States. I believe we could, with a little practice, make wine equal to the best hock; but we should be told, as Mr. Shealty, a German merchant at Baltimore, was by his friends.—When on the Rhine he procured a few dozen bottles of old hock, for which he paid a high price. On a special occasion he produced a bottle, and was told by his friends that "his *cider* was sour." Major Adlum manufactures wine with more skill than any person I have seen, but to effect sales is compelled, against his better judgment, so to manufacture his *must*, as to imitate popular foreign wines. Scuppernong wine I have never seen. I procured two barrels many years since from North Carolina, said to be of the best. They are still in my cellar. They are a compound of grape juice, cider, honey, and apple brandy.

The wine I saw at Little York, Pennsylvania, was inferior to that made at Vevay, Indiana.—At the latter place they make wine from one variety of grape only, the Schuylkill Muscadel, and have very much neglected their vineyards of late years. If I am correctly informed, from this grape they have made over 250 gallons to the acre. That the culture of the vine may be made profitable, I have no doubt. But to manufacture good wine will require skill; and persons to admire it must be accustomed to its peculiar flavor. At one vineyard this season, I made twenty-two barrels of wine. I measured off one fourteenth part of an acre, which produced 105 gallons, equal to 1470 gallons to the acre. The vines were planted six feet apart; in Europe they are often planted only three feet, sometimes nearer. Mine were trained on stakes. If at three feet they would have been equally productive, which I am convinced they would not, they would yield nearly 6000 gallons to the acre. I am confident I can raise 3000 gallons to the acre. All my attempts with foreign grapes have thus far failed. Some seasons they may succeed, but I have met with no kinds that would stand our winters, and I have tried upwards of 150 varieties. With great skill in pruning, and covering the vines in winter, I believe some kinds may be successfully cultivated. My foreign vines often stand the severest winters, but it is when the wood ripens.—In other winters, more moderate, they are killed to the ground. But the mildew will be found to be a greater enemy than our winters, owing to the humidity of our climate, for which there is no remedy.

As a general rule, our native grapes will be found to abound in leaven, and deficient in the saccharine principle; but this can always be added, and answer precisely the same purpose as if contained in the grape. Of this I fully satisfied myself by experiment. I gathered some grapes when fully ripe, and exposed them several days in the sun, housing them at night; they yielded about two thirds the quantity of juice, the same quantity of grapes fresh from the vines produced. To the latter I added as much loaf sugar as made the saccharine principle equal. There was no perceptible difference in the wine. None of our native grapes, this season, required sugar, and I have one variety so abundant in the saccharine principle as never to require it. I shall this season, for the first time, test its qualities as a wine grape. The grape is small. Bunches large and shouldered, without the tough pulp, common to our native grapes, and much admired as a table fruit. Generally speaking, our wines, like most of the French wines, will be in perfection the first or second year. Much has been said of the advantages resulting from close fermentation in the manufacture of wine. I tried it for two years in succession. The same quality of *must* was subjected to open and close fermentation. In the latter case the fermentation continued much longer, but there was no perceptible difference in the quality of the wine; I have therefore abandoned it.

In speaking of domestic wine, I should not omit the name of W. Hobremont. He sent me a sample of wine resembling Madeira, that, with the addition of the brandy usual in Madeira wine, and a few years age would have passed as such. Many have supposed that foreign grapes would better stand our climate if grafted on our native stocks. I have rather found it an objection. If raised from cuttings and killed to the ground, fresh sprouts will spring up from the roots.—Those grafted on native vines were often killed down to the native root. I regret that more attention has not been bestowed in collecting native grapes from our forests and prairies. To them, and new varieties raised from their seed, we must resort, if we wish success. I have in my garden, a white and a green variety, raised from the seed of the Schuylkill Muscadel. I have several seasons tried raising from seed, but they have generally, when a few inches high, been killed by mildew. I shall in future try them in hot beds. But I must close, having already trespassed more on your patience than I intended. Very respectfully,

N. LONGWORTH.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.

From the New York Farmer.

AMERICAN HEMP.

The following article has been politely handed to us for publication by Gen. Lynch. It was written to accompany the Hemp exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute last year; but is equally applicable to that exhibited at the recent Fair.

To the American Institute of the city of New York.—ABRAHAM VARICK of Utica presents for exhibition and competition at the

Fair in the City of New York, a bale of water rotted Hemp, containing about 460 lbs. raised, rotted and manufactured by Dr. SAMUEL ALLEN, of Copenhagen, in the county of Lewis, as his Agent the present year. In compliance with the request of the Managers of the Fair, Mr. VARICK submits a brief statement of the process of culture, and preparing the Hemp for market, and will cheerfully furnish any further information which may tend to promote that branch of agriculture, which is attended with such beneficial results to the agricultural interest in particular.

It has been supposed that Hemp requires a very deep and extremely rich soil; but it is now satisfactorily ascertained, that land which is well adapted to wheat or corn, is equally so to the raising of Hemp, and that the same preparation and fertility which will produce a good crop of wheat, is sufficient to produce a good crop of Hemp.—The quantity of the seed to the acre, should be from two to three bushels, according to the richness of the soil, to be sown as early in the spring as the state of the land will admit; but it may be sown at any time until the usual time of planting Indian Corn. It is of importance that a full compliment of seed should be used, to the end that the stalk should be small, otherwise, if the stalk is large, the quality of the Hemp is coarse, the quantity produced is less, and the process of manufacture more difficult. The Hemp is fit to be cut when the male Hemp begins to wither, and as soon as the seed of the female hemp is formed, and before it requires any hardness.

The Hemp is to be cut with an instrument resembling the common grain cradle, but with a scythe and fingers much shorter, the scythe being only two feet four inches long. The Hemp is to remain in the swarth for one day, and then to be turned and remain one day, and on the third day to be bound near the butt in very small bundles, with a band of the Hemp. Then to be set up on the butts in shocks, until it becomes perfectly dry—the quantity produced, will be from two to four tons per acre, which will yield about 1-6 of clean hemp fit for market. Vats are prepared near the mills of about 6 feet deep, and 8 feet wide; the length to be varied at pleasure, the bundles of hemp are then to be carefully laid in lengthwise, until the vat is full, and pressed down with any sufficient weight to keep it solid. Water is then to be let in on the top, until the vat is filled, and to remain for two days to saturate the mass, after which, it is to be drawn off, and a supply of running water to be introduced, until the vat is filled, which is to run off continually until the hemp is properly rotted. The time will depend on the temperature of the water, and will be from 6 to 20 days; the water is then let off, and after about 8 hours the hemp is to be taken out and set up in the field on its butts, after opening the bundles, against a fence or ropes running through stakes fastened in the ground for the purpose. When perfectly dry, it is bound up and taken to a dry house where it is to be kiln dried for about two days, from which it is to be taken to the mills for breaking and dressing. The mills used by Mr. Allen, are a pattented Machine, by Daniel Ball, which is found to break and dress hemp better than any that is known in this country, and by the use of it, one man can probably do as much as ten men could by hand. With very little hand labor it is put in heads and packed in bales for market, as the one presented at the Fair.

The quantity prepared for market, at these mills the present year, will amount to about 60 tons, which will probably be increased the next year to about 200 tons.

Great difficulty has been found in inducing farmers in the neighborhood, to enter into the culture, until the proprietor of the mill offered a fixed price according to the quality of the hemp dried as it came from the field—in consequence of which they have gone extensively into the business, and find it a more profitable crop than any other they can raise.

SAMUEL ALLEN,
Agent for ABRAHAM VARICK, Copenhagen, *Lewis County, N. Y., Oct.* 5, 1832.

Rochester Prices Current.

Wheat, per bu.	87	Apples,	12½a37
Flour, per brl.	5 25	Lard, cwt.	8 00
Pork, mess, brl.	14 00	Cheese do	6a8 00
do prime do	10 00	Butter	13a15 00
Beef per cwt.	2a3 00	Hams do	7 50
Oats	35	Pot Ash, cwt.	4 25
Corn	69	Pearls,	4 25a4 50
Rye	75	Hides, cwt.	5 00
Barley	50a56	Sole leather,	19a22 00
Hay, per ton,	13a15 00	Harness do.	25 00
Grass Seed,	81a1 00	Upper p.side, drs'd	2 25
Potatoes	18a25	Bundle do	3 00a3 50

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET,

For the Week, Ending Nov. 24.

ASHES—There was a good demand, and the prices of pots worked up 5cts per 100 lbs; they were in demand Saturday at $4,55.

BEESWAX—Sales of American yellow at 20cts.

HEMP—There were some extensive operations at about $205 per ton for clean and $190 for out-shot. Holders are firm and a new impulse is given to the market. Manilla sold at $210 per ton.

HOPS—The stock is generally held out of market. For the very few offered a great advance has been obtained; some few bags have been sold at 35cts.

PROVISIONS—The demand for beef and pork was very good, especially for prime pork, of which 1000 brls city inspected were sold at $11⅞; good brands Country at $11½. The sales of beef were large at $8¾ for city mess, and $5¼ for city prime. Lard remains dull at 8a8¼ cts. Butter and Cheese are in good demand at full prices.

SEEDS—200 tierces rough Flaxseed on their way to this city, were sold at Albany at $13 per tierce, deliverable here; we heard of no sales here over $12½. The first Clover Seed of the new crop made its appearance, but there were no sales

TALLOW is in demand at 10½ cents lb.

WOOL—A good demand exists, and prices are maintained.

CORN EXCHANGE—The arrivals of Flour from the west were large, but with a good demand and confidence in holders, prices, though they drooped a little early in the week, recovered and stood firm at the close; $6⅛ was the lowest price on Saturday for any brands of Western, & sales were effected readily at that rate, to $6,44, some fancy brands were held at 5-8. N. York city ¼a⅜. Ohio, last sale ¼, none left. Howard street ⅜a½. Georgetown ⅛a5-8. Alexandria 3-8 a½. Richmond country ¼; all with sales on Saturday. The market closed firm. A parcel of Western Wheat was sold on Saturday at 135 cts bu., and several cargoes Southern at 125cts for inferior to 130cts for good; most of the sales were at the latter price. Northern Rye closed at 90cts. Sales Corn at 86a88cts. There is no Southern Corn in market. Several thousand bushels of Barley were sold on Saturday at 85cts, and at that price the regular agents made extensive sales through the week, though various odd lots were sold lower, some of them at 81cts.—Oats 48a49 cts.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber in Macedon, Wayne co., 50,000 *White Mulberry Trees.*

WM. P. RICHARDSON.

oct 6-ttf

ROCHESTER NURSERY.

THE Nursery grounds on Main s treet, now contain a most excellent collection of the choicest fruit Trees, ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, many of them are beautiful growths and of a very large size. Particularly Apples, of which there are above one hundred and fifty of the very choicest varieties, selected from the most esteemed fruits of this country, England, France and Germany. 61 sorts of Pears include the choicest and most delicious varieties of that fruit which has hitherto been cultivated. The Peach, Plum, Cherry trees and Grape vines, are particularly fine. The collection of shrubs is extensive and select. About 50 of the very choicest varieties of the Rose; strong and handsome plants. 100 sorts of the most splendid Dahlias, culled personally from the London collections; and a very select assortment of beautiful flowering bulbous roots.

Also just arrived at Rochester, a most extensive assortment of the best kitchen, garden and flower seeds, directly imported by the subscriber from one of the first seed houses in London, which includes the most esteemed varieties of Peas, Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Brocoli's, Carrots, Lettuces, Onions, Turneps, Raddishes, &c. &c.

Having now at a great expense placed the establishment on a respectable footing, I hope by assiduous attention to business, unremitted exertions in procuring every desirable article, and by a moderation in all my charges, to obtain a share of the public patronage.

Catalogues of the articles for sale on the premises, have just been published, and may be had *gratis*, at the Nursery, or at the Bookstore of Hoyt, Porter & Co., where orders will be received and duly attended to. All letters post paid, will meet with every attention

ALEX'R. GORDON.

Rochester Nursery, Nov. 15.

☞ A great variety of ornamental garden seats and stands, for flower pots, are now making and will be for sale at the Nursery, early in the spring.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have entered into partnership in the seed business, and they assure the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give the utmost satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. It is the intention of the subscribers to erect an elegant Greenhouse in connection with this establishment, where a choice collection of new, rare, and beautiful flowering plants will be supplied from the New-York Botanic Garden upper end of Broadway; and also from the same establishment the best sorts of Flowering shrubs, Garden roses, Hardy perennial plants, Double Dahlias, Chinese Pœonias, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Trees for the streets, &c. &c. They have just received from London, a large importation of garden and flower seeds the growth of 1831, such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, Radish, Pease, Grass Seeds, &c. &c.; and also from Glasgow, Hawthorn quicks for Hedges, Red moss, White moss, and White Provence roses. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms, and all orders by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to.

SMITH & HOGG,
New-York, May 1832. No. 388, Broadway.

VERNON'S TREATISE on the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, on the raising of Silk worms and on winding silk from the cocoons, with plates and illustrations. Price $1. For sale by [nov 12] HOYT, PORTER & Co.

KNOWLEDGE.

BY REV. L. WITHINGTON.

There is a close connexion between ignorance and vice; and in such a country as our own, the connexion is fatal to freedom. Knowledge opens sources of pleasure which the ignorant man can never know—the pursuit of it fills up every idle hour, opens to the mind a constant source of occupation, wakes up the slumbering powers, gives the secret victory contest, and the secret unveils to our astonishment ideal worlds; secures us from temptation and sensuality; and exalts us in the scale of rational beings. When I pass by the grog-shop and hear the idle dispute and obscene song—when I see the cart rolled along, filled, with intoxicated youth, singing and shouting as they go—when I discover the boat sailing down the river where you can hear the influence of rum by the noise which it makes—I cannot but ask, Were these people taught to read? Was there no social library to which they could have access? Did they ever know the calm satisfaction of taking an improving volume by a peaceful fire-side? Or did they ever taste the luxury of improving the mind? You hardly ever knew the young man who loved his home and his book that was vicious. Knowledge is often the poor man's wealth. It is a treasure no thief can steal, no moth nor rust can corrupt. By it you turn his cottage to a palace, and you give a treasure which is always improving, and can never be lost. "The poor man," says Robert Hall, "who has gained a taste for good books, will, in all likelihood, become thoughtful: and when you have given the poor a habit of thinking, you have conferred on them a much greater favor than by the gift of a large sum of money, since you have put into their possession the *principle* of all legitimate prosperity."

Nor is it to the poor alone, that this remark applies. The rich need occupation.—Their hearts are often like seas, which, stagnant under a breathless atmosphere, putrify for the want of a wave. Employment, roused by some noble object, is the secret of happiness; and of all employments, mental labor lasts the longest. The body soon tires: but the mind, divine in its origin and immortal in its destiny, pursues its labors with transient pausings; and rises from every check with fresh vigor to continue its eternal flight. What a beautiful picture does Cicero give of the secret happiness his studies opened to him. "You will not blame me, respected judges, at least you will pardon me, if, while some are hurried in business; some keeping holidays; some pursuing pleasure; and some giving their hours to sleep; while one tosses the javelin and another the dice box, I should steal a little time for the recollection of my studies and the improvement of my mind." Yes, he loved these things better than recreation; to him they were more profitable than business and sweeter than sleep.

Election Anecdote.—During the canvass of a Mr. Garnett among the electors of Jalford, (Eng.) he and his friends called at a huckster's shop, in which was only a boy, who, having learned their business, went to the foot of the stairs and called to his mother who was above, "Mother, here's a mon as wants yo't vote for him t' be a Parliament mon." "Well," shouted his mother, "tell him thy feyther's not in, but if he'll chalk his name on the counter we'll inquire into his character."

ANALYSIS OF THE NEW PATENT LAW.—For the convenience of those whom it may personally concern we make the following analysis of the last law of Congress concerning patents for useful inventions:

The first section provides for the report of Congress, and publication in two of the Washington newspapers, of a list of all the patents that have expired during the year preceding the month of January, with the names of the patentees alphabetically arranged.

It is required by the second that all applications for the renewal or prolongation of patents shall be made before their expiration and notified once a month for three months in two of the Washington papers, and also in one of the State or territory where the pattentee resides, in which the laws of the U. States are published. The grounds of the application are to be set fourth, verified by oath, and the evidence to support it may be taken before any judge or justice of the peace. It must be accompanied by a statement of the ascertained value of the discovery, invention or improvement, and of the receipts and expenditures of the patentee, so as to exhibit the profit or loss rising therefrom.

The third section authorizes a patentee, who, through inadvertence, accident or mistake shall have failed to comply with the third section of the act of 21st Feb. 1793, to surrender his old patent to the Secretary of State and obtain a new one.—*N. Y. Com.*

In a charge to a grand jury in Florida, we find the following remarks made by the Judge. It is not often that we see the profane swearer so pointedly rebuked from the judicial bench on occasions of this kind.—"I cannot forbear noticing and calling your attention to an offence in public morals, but too frequently practised by all classes in society: I mean the practice of profane swearing in common conversation. Of all the vices, and wickedness, that the ingenuity of men have been able to invent, there is none that furnishes a more melancholy evidence of moral degradation and depravity of mind, than the practice of profane swearing in common conversation: because it is attended with no possible advantage nor pleasure. The unchaste, the glutton, the drunkard, may plead their behalf, the pleasure resulting from sensual indulgence, and the strength of temptation, arising, perhaps from some constitutional bias—yet I do not hesitate to say that no person was ever yet born into the world with a propensity to profanity and blasphemy. The swearer is not influenced by the hope of profit, which animate the thief and gambler. Profanity leads to lying and the practice of lying is the high road to perjury.

Internal Navigation—The length of the Ohio Canal, recently completed, connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River, is 310 miles. Of the New York Canal, connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson, 363 miles. There is now an uninterrupted water communication, for the conveyance of goods, from the City of New York to almost every prominent town in the Western States. It is perfectly practicable to go from this city to New Orleans, via Lake Erie, without touching the shore; and not only so, but it is a much nearer rout, we do not say a better one, than that by way of the Atlantic & the Gulph of Mexico. The whole distance is about 2500 miles. *Journal of Com.*

INTERESTING PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.—The change of properties which takes place when chimical attraction acts, is not confined to metals, but is a general result in every case where different bodies are brought into this state of combination or chimical union. Frequently we find that the properties of each body are totally changed; and substances, from being energetic and violent in their nature, become inert and harmless, and vice versa. For instance, that useful and agreeable substance, culinary salt, which is not only harmless, but wholesome, and absolutely necessary to the well being of man, is composed of two formidable ingredients, either of which taken into the stomach, proves fatal to life; one of these is a metal, and the other an air; the former is called *sidium*, the latter *chlorine*. When presented to each other, the violence of their nature is manifested by their immediate bursting out into flame, and instantly they are both deprived of their virulence. Can any thing be more striking than the change of properties in this case; and who would have supposed that culinary salt is composed of a metal united to an air?

The medicine called Glauber's salt is another instance; it is composed of two caustic poisons of different kinds; one called oil of vitriol, and the other barilla or soda. There are also two substances known to chemists which are disgustingly bitter liquids; one is called nitrate of silver, and the other hydrosulphate of soda; when mixed, they form a compound of considerable sweetness. But the atmosphere which we breathe is the most extraordinary of all instances; it must be surprising to those who are unacquainted with the fact, that atmospheric air, indispensible as it is to life, is composed of the same ingredients as that most violent & destructive liquid called aqua fortis, or nitric acid.—This powerful acid, by being made to act upon sugar, the sweetest of all things, produces a substance intensely bitter to the taste. Charcoal is, of all substances, the most difficult to convert into vapor, so much so, indeed, that the conversion has never yet been decidedly effected: it is also a very solid substance: and diamond, which is nothing but crystalized charcoal, is one of the hardest bodies in nature. Sulphur, in the solid state, is also a hard substance, and to hold it in vapor requires a high temperature. But when these two substances, carbon and sulphur, are made to combine chemically, so as to form the substance called bisulphuret of carbon, their properties are strikingly changed. Instead of the compound being hard, it is a thin liquid, and it is not known to freeze or solidify at any degree of cold that can be produced. Instead of the compound being difficult to evaporize, it is, of all liquids, one of the most evaporable. Charcoal is the blackest substance with which we are acquainted; sulphur is of the most lively yellow hue, but the compound is as colorous as water. A new smell and taste are acquired, and, in a word, there is not one point of resemblance, with the component. These facts are strikingly illustrative of the change of properties which follows on the exertion of chimical attraction between the ultimate particles of bodies.—*Donayan's Chemistry.*

GRASS SEED.

CASH paid for Grass Seed, at my store.
Rochester, sept 19-f6m A. CHAPIN